

NOTES ON BROMELIACEAE. II

Lyman B. Smith

VENEZUELA

GUZMANIA NUBIGENA L. B. Smith, sp. nov.

A G. plumieri (Griseb.) Mez, cui valde affinis, scapi bracteis et bracteis primariis infimis longe acuminatis, sepalis majoribus differt.

Epiphytic, stemless, 85 cm. high; leaves 65 cm. long, inconspicuously lepidote, the sheaths narrowly ovate, inconspicuous, the blades linear, acuminate, 35 mm. wide; scape erect, slender; scape-bracts strict, densely imbricate, subfoliaceous, reddish; inflorescence laxly bipinnate, 20 cm. long, red; primary bracts shorter than the branches, the lower ones narrowly triangular, the upper broadly ovate; racemes spreading, 6 cm. long, short-stipitate, rather lax; floral bracts broadly ovate, apiculate, 18 mm. long, ecarinate, sparsely lepidote, rugulose on drying; flowers suberect or some downwardly secund; pedicels slender, 3 mm. long; sepals oblanceolate, subacute, 23 mm. long, ecarinate, appressed-lepidote, connate for 3 mm.; petals and stamens unknown; capsules cylindric, acute, to 4 cm. long, ~~coma~~ red-brown. Pl. I, fig. 1: Apex of leaf x 1; fig. 2: Lower primary bract and branch x 1; fig. 3: Sepal x 1.

Type in the U. S. National Herbarium, Nos. 2101746 and 2101747, collected in cloud forest, Rancho Grande, State of Aragua, Venezuela, altitude 1,800 meters, October 13, 1951, by M. B. Foster (No. 2739).

VRIESIA EGREGIA L. B. Smith, sp. nov.

Ramis brevissimis a bracteis primariis occultis V. drepanocarpam simulans, sed scapi bracteis et bracteis primariis amplis late rotundatisque, sepalis obovatis, retusis valde differt.

Epiphytic, 4 dm. high if the pendulous inflorescence is straightened; leaves not seen but according to Foster 20-25 cm. long, subglabrous, splashed with red, reddish green beneath, the blade 18-25 mm. wide; scape 4 mm. in diameter, glabrous; scape-bracts erect, imbricate, undoubtedly subfoliaceous, rounded at the apex and apiculate, obscurely appressed-lepidote; inflorescence subdensely cylindric, 18 cm. long, bipinnate; primary bracts sub-

erect, broadly elliptic, apiculate, to 35 mm. long, almost completely concealing the flowers, sparsely appressed-lepidote, red except for the greenish base; branches few-flowered, slender; floral bracts broadly elliptic, shorter than the sepals; flowers subsessile; sepals broadly obovate, retuse, slightly asymmetric, 14 mm. long, subcoriaceous, greenish white, sparsely lepidote; petals oblong, obtuse, 18 mm. long, white (! Foster), short-connate below the dentate scales; stamens and style included. Pl. I, fig. 4: Primary bract and branch x 1; fig. 5: Sepal x 1; fig. 6: Petal and stamen x 1.

Type in the U. S. National Herbarium, No. 2101715, collected in cloud forest, Rancho Grande, State of Aragua, Venezuela, altitude 1,800 meters, October 13, 1951, by M. B. Foster (No. 2746).

#### COLOMBIA

*AECHMEA NIDULARIOIDES* L. B. Smith, sp. nov.

Laminis foliorum ligulatis; scapo brevi sed distincto; scapi bracteis imbricatis; inflorescentia dense subglobosa; bracteis primariis imbricatis, flores fere omnino obtegentibus; floribus fasciculatis, sessilibus; sepalis connatis, breviter mucronatis; petalis liberis, ligulis dentatis auctis; pollinis granulis obscure 4-poratis.

Flowering shoot 3 dm. high; much exceeded by the leaves; leaves apparently rosulate, over 7 dm. long, densely appressed-lepidote, the sheaths broadly elliptic, 10-14 cm. long, brown-lepidote, the blades ligulate, acute with a subulate cusp, flat, 3-5 cm. wide, green, white-lepidote becoming glabrous with age, laxly serrate with broad straight spines 1-2 mm. long; scape suberect, about 15 cm. long; scape-bracts strict, densely imbricate, lanceolate, acute, pungent, green, spinulose-serrate; inflorescence densely bipinnate, subglobose, 15 cm. long; primary bracts imbricate, ovate, 7 cm. long, all but the lowest cucullate at the apex, entire, finely nerved, red, covered toward the apex with white appressed scales; branches aborted, few-flowered; floral bracts broadly elliptic, apiculate, slightly exceeded by the sepals, entire, thin, densely pale-lepidote; flowers sessile, white; sepals obovate, strongly asymmetric, short-mucronate, 23 mm. long, connate for 3 mm., prominently nerved, sparsely pale-lepidote; petals free, oblong, obtuse, cucullate, 35 mm. long, bearing 2 dentate scales at the base; stamens included, pollen-grains globose, obscurely

## Plate I

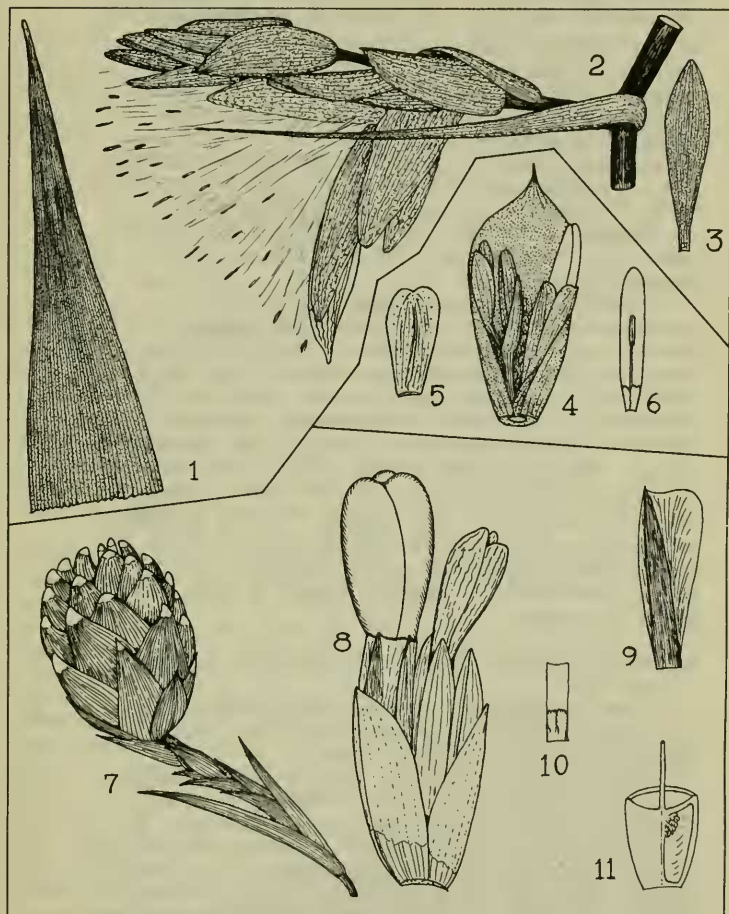


Fig. 1-3: *Guzmania nubigena*; fig. 4-6: *Vriesia egregia*; fig. 7-11: *Aechmea nidularioides*.

4-pored; ovary completely inferior, epigynous tube shallow but distinct, ovules apiculate, borne at the apex of the cell. Pl. I, fig. 7: Scape and inflorescence  $\times 1/5$ ; fig. 8: Branch of inflorescence  $\times 1$ ; fig. 9: Sepal  $\times 1$ ; fig. 10: Base of petal  $\times 1$ ; fig. 11: Longitudinal of ovary  $\times 1$ .

Type in the U. S. National Herbarium, Nos. 1989431 and 1989432, collected along the Río Loretoyacu, Trapecio Amazónico, Territory of Amazonas, Colombia, altitude 100 meters, September 1946, by R. E. Schultes and G. A. Black (No. 8309).

COLOMBIA: PUTUMAYO: In trees by road to Urcusique, alt. 1,200 m., Nov. 23, 1946, M. B. & R. Foster 2253 (GH).

In habit, Aechmea nidularioides closely resembles the scapose species of Nidularium, although the primary bracts do not decrease in size quite so rapidly toward the center of the inflorescence and the central axis is more elongate. The cucullate primary bracts are almost identical in form and size with those of Streptocalyx tessmannii Harms. The appendaged petals indicate its affinity is with neither of these genera but with Canistrum and more especially with Aechmea subgenus Ortgiesia on account of its connate sepals. Its 4-porate pollen will require the amplification of that subgenus, but others in Aechmea already include two types of pollen.

AECHMEA SERVITENSIS André var. *exigua* L. B. Smith, var. nov.

A var. servitensis bracteis scapi superioribus et bracteis primariis infimis minoribus, angustioribus, obscure dentatis differt.

Differs from the typical variety in its smaller relatively narrower and less obviously dentate upper scape-bracts and lower primary bracts.

Type in the Gray Herbarium, collected at Las Mesas, Territory of Putumayo, Colombia, altitude 1,350 meters, November 22, 1946, by M. B. and R. Foster (No. 2217). Duplicate in the U. S. National Herbarium.

AECHMEA ZEBRINA L. B. Smith, sp. nov.

Acaulis, stolonibus procreans; foliis zonis transversalibus latis pictis, laminis ligulatis; scapo elongato; scapi bracteis per aetatem deciduis, ignotis, verisimilliter tenuissimis; inflorescentia bipinnata; bracteis primariis ignotis; spicis dense multifloris, longe stipitatis; rhachi valde excavata sed angusta; bracteis florigeris sepala superan-

tibus, laevibus; sepalis liberis, angustis, paulo asymmetricis, inermibus.

Stemless, spreading by stolons up to 7 dm. long,

the flowering shoot 8 dm. high; leaves forming a slender infundibuliform rosette, green and very faintly striped above and inconspicuously though densely lepidote, beneath covered with two types of scales to form broad alternating cross-bands of green and white, the sheaths small and inconspicuous, the blades ligulate, rounded and apiculate, 5 cm. wide, laxly spinose-serrate; scape elongate, 8 mm. in diameter; scape-bracts unknown, evidently fragile; inflorescence bipinnate, subdense, 28 cm. long; primary bracts unknown; spikes spreading, densely 17-flowered, 18 cm. long including the 5 cm. long naked strongly flattened stipe; rhachis narrow, strongly excavated; floral bracts broadly ovate, navicular, entire, carinate near the apex, bicarinate and grooved below, 28 mm. long, exceeding the sepals, coriaceous, even, obscurely punctulate-lepidote; sepals free, lance-oblong, slightly asymmetric, mucous, 16 mm. long; ovary wholly inferior, globose. Pl. II, fig. 1: Spike x 1/2; fig. 2: Sepal x 1.

Type in the Gray Herbarium, collected at Puerto Limon on the Río Caqueta, Territory of Putumayo, Colombia, altitude 900 meters, November 24, 1946, by M. B. and R. Foster (No. 2256).

It must be noted that the leaves and flowering shoot in the above description were not attached at the time of collection so that there is some possibility of their representing different species. However, either is distinctive on its own merits. The leaves are quite unlike those of any Aechmea from this region, while the inflorescence resembles those of Ae. dactylina Baker and Ae. tessmannii Harms. The narrow spike-rhachis is like that of Ae. dactylina, but the floral bracts and sepals are much larger and the scape-bracts and primary bracts more fragile. While we can infer that the fragile scape-bracts and primary bracts are probably more like those of Ae. tessmannii, the narrow spike-rhachis is strikingly different.

GUZMANIA ACUMINATA L. B. Smith, sp. nov.

Acaulis; laminae foliorum linearibus, acuminatis; scapo erecto; scapi bracteis subfoliaceis, imbricatis; inflorescentia densissime digitata; bracteis primariis longe acuminatis, spicas superantibus; bracteis florigeris sepala superantibus; sepalis breviter connatis.

Epiphytic, stemless, the flowering plant 50-75 cm. high (! Foster); leaves 5 dm. long, appressed-lepidote beneath, the sheaths elliptic, 8-10 cm. long, pale brown, the blades linear, acuminate, 2 cm. wide, green, glabrous above; scape erect, slender; scape-bracts subfoliaceous, densely imbricate, the upper ones involucrate; inflorescence densely digitate, 4 cm. long; primary bracts ovate with a long foliaceous blade equaling or exceeding the spike; spikes ellipsoid, many-flowered, 3 cm. long; floral bracts ovate, equaling or exceeding the sepals, coriaceous, even, glabrous; pedicels very short; sepals 14 mm. long, connate for 4 mm., even; petals and stamens unknown. Pl. II, fig. 3: Young inflorescence x 1/2; fig. 4: Old inflorescence x 1/2; fig. 5: Posterior sepals x 1.

Type in the Gray Herbarium, collected at Pepino, near Mocoa, Territory of Putumayo, Colombia, altitude 1,200 meters, November 21, 1946, by M. B. and R. Foster (No. 2218). Duplicate in the U. S. National Herbarium.

In habit Guzmania acuminata resembles G. brachycephala (Baker) Mez but the latter has a simple inflorescence subtended by wholly stramineous bracts. The long acuminate green bracts below the inflorescence distinguish G. acuminata from other species with densely digitate inflorescences.

GUZMANIA DANIELII L. B. Smith, sp. nov.

Robusta; scapi bracteis foliaceis, dense imbricatis, lepidibus pallidis dense vestitis, laminis ligulatis; inflorescentia dense bipinnata; bracteis primariis infimis subfoliaceis; fasciculis ca. 10-floris, sessilibus; bracteis florigeris sepala subaequantibus; sepalis alte connatis.

Stemless, robust, known only by a photograph and the upper part of the flowering shoot; scape straight, nearly 2 cm. in diameter; scape-bracts closely resembling the leaves, 4 dm. long, nearly covered on both sides with pale appressed scales, red, the sheaths broadly elliptic, brown-lepidote, the blades ligulate, broadly acute and apiculate, flat, 5 cm. wide; inflorescence bipinnate, densely cylindric, 20 cm. long, 6 cm. in diameter; primary bracts densely imbricate, the lower subfoliaceous, shorter than the axis, the upper broadly ovate with a rounded apiculate reflexed apex; fascicles about 10-flowered; floral bracts elliptic, ample, about equaling the sepals, membranaceous, densely and finely appressed-lepidote; pedicels slender, 5 mm. long; sepals oblong, obtuse, 33 mm. long, connate

Plate II

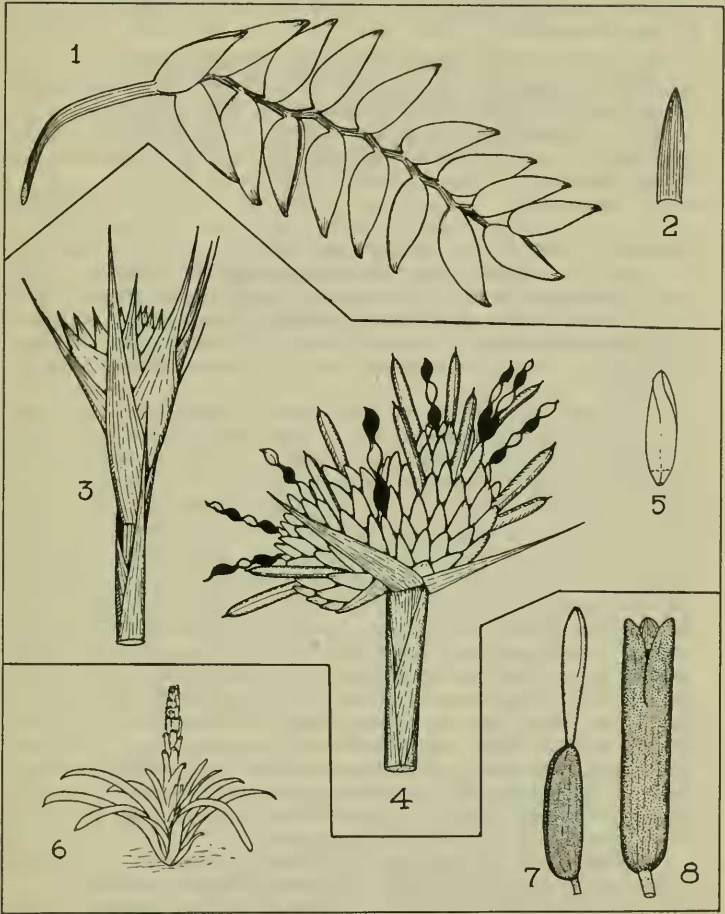


Fig. 1, 2: *Aechmea zebrina*; fig. 3-5: *Guzmania acuminata*; fig. 6-8: *Guzmania danielii*.

for 20 mm., the same texture as the floral bracts; petals 7 cm. long; stamens included. Pl. II, fig. 6: Habit after Daniel; fig. 7: Flower x 1/2; fig. 8: Sepals x 1.

Type in the Gray Herbarium, collected at Monte del Diablo, near La Ceja, Department of Antioquia, Colombia, July 1944, by Hermano Daniel (No. 3350).

This species appears to be closely related to G. confinis L. B. Smith, but differs from it in its robust habit and large floral bracts which about equal the sepals.

GUZMANIA GLOBOSA L. B. Smith, sp. nov.

Acaulis; vaginis foliorum atro-castaneis, laminis graminiformibus, inflorescentiam multo superantibus; scapo decurvato; scapi vaginis imbricatis; inflorescentia simplicissima, dense globosa; sepalis magnis, bracteis superantibus, tenuibus, alte connatis.

Stemless, the flowering shoot 4 dm. long; leaves 8 dm. long, the sheaths ovate, 3 cm. long, dark castaneous with a narrow green margin, sparsely and obscurely lepidote, the blades linear, 6 mm. wide, green, glabrous or obscurely lepidote; scape decurved, slender; scape-bracts erect, imbricate, ovate with long foliaceous blades, red, obscurely lepidote; inflorescence simple, densely many-flowered, globose, 8 cm. in diameter, filled with a jelly-like substance in life (! Foster); floral bracts broadly elliptic, obtuse, 30 mm. long, exceeded by the sepals, membranaceous, transparent, yellow with a red base (! Foster); pedicels obconic, 5 mm. long; sepals 37 mm. long, exceeding the petals and stamens, membranaceous, transparent, obscurely lepidote, green, fused into a cylindrical tube 23 mm. long, the lobes suborbicular; petals white. Pl. III, fig. 1: Habit after Foster; fig. 2: Floral bract, sepals and capsule x 1.

COLOMBIA: CHOCÓ: Epiphyte in dense fores t, ridge along Yeracúf Valley, Corcovada Region, upper Río San Juan, alt. 200-275 m., April 24, 25, 1939, E. P. Killip 35226 (US).

EL VALLE: Epiphyte in woods below La Planta, right side of the Río Anchicayá, western slope of the Cordillera Occidental, alt. 400 m., Aug. 5, 1943, J. Cuatrecasas 14875 (F). Epiphytic, Barco, Río Cajambre, near the Pacific Coast, alt. 5-80 m., April 21-30, 1944, J. Cuatrecasas 17044 (F).

Its long grass-like leaves and thin highly connate sepals place Guzmania globosa with the group of species formerly segregated as the genus



Sodirola. Unlike the majority of these it is stemless, and it differs from the two remaining, G. sprucei (André) L. B. Smith and G. dissitiflora (André) L. B. Smith, in its dense globose inflorescence. The species is notable for the extreme delicacy of the bracts and sepals. The jelly-like material in the inflorescence is noted in all four of the collections cited so it seems likely that it is a natural and not a pathological condition.

GUZMANIA LYCHNIS L. B. Smith, sp. nov.

Florifera submetralis; foliis subtus dense brunneo-lepidotis, laminis ligulatis, acutis; inflorescentia bipinnata, cylindrica; bracteis primariis infimis subfoliaceis sed apice inflorescentiae valde distantibus; floribus fasciculatis; bracteis florigeris quam sepala paulo brevioribus; sepalis tenuibus, connatis.

Flowering plant 9 dm. high from a long caudex completely submerged in wet soggy masses of mosses, ferns and leaf-mold (! Foster); leaves rosulate, 4-6 dm. long, densely brown-lepidote beneath, white-lepidote above, the sheaths elliptic, large, the blades spreading, ligulate, acute, flat, 4 cm. wide; scape erect or ascending; scape-bracts divergent, foliaceous, densely imbricate; inflorescence cylindric, 25 cm. long; primary bracts spreading, imbricate, the lower ones subfoliaceous but much shorter than the axis of the inflorescence, dull maroon with green apices, the upper ones broadly ovate and acute; flowers in fascicles of about 10 in the axils of the bracts, almost wholly covered; floral bracts elliptic, slightly shorter than the sepals, membranaceous, densely appressed-lepidote; flowers subsessile; sepals oblong, obtuse, 23 mm. long, membranaceous, densely lepidote; petals linear, obtuse, 4-5 cm. long. Pl. III, fig. 3: Inflorescence x 1/5; fig. 4: Branch of inflorescence x 1/2; fig. 5: Sepals x 1.

Type in the Gray Herbarium, collected in páramo cloud forest, Alto de Cruz, above Encano, Territory of Putumayo, Colombia, altitude 3,300 meters, November 1, 1946, by M. B. and R. Foster (No. 2045).

This species shows its closest affinity with Guzmania confinis L. B. Smith, from which it differs in having about three times as many flowers in each fascicle and the floral bracts only a little shorter than the sepals.

GUZMANIA SIBUNDOYORUM L. B. Smith, sp. nov.

Semimetralis; foliis rubro-striatis, obscurissime lepidotis, laminis ligulatis; inflorescentia dense bipinnata; bracteis primariis foliaceis, infimis apicem inflorescentiae superantibus; ramis fere omnino abortivis, flores 3 fasciculatos gerentibus; sepalis alte connatis, bracteas florigeras paulo superantibus.

Terrestrial or rarely epiphytic, growing in dense masses and bearing long stolons, flowering shoot 5 dm. high (! Foster); leaves 3 dm. long, very obscurely lepidote, marked with fine maroon longitudinal stripes, the sheaths elliptic, ample, the blades ligulate, acute, flat, 20-35 mm. wide; scape erect; scape-bracts foliaceous, densely imbricate; inflorescence densely bipinnate; primary bracts foliaceous, red or red-striped, the lower ones exceeding the center of the inflorescence; branches almost wholly aborted, bearing a fascicle of 3 flowers; floral bracts obovate, apiculate, slightly shorter than the sepals, thin, sparsely appressed-lepidote; sepals oblong, 12 mm. long, connate about 3/4 of their length, yellow, the lobes suborbicular; petals 25-40 mm. long, white. Pl. III, fig. 6: Primary bract x 1/2; fig. 7: Branch of inflorescence x 1/2; fig. 8: Flower x 1.

Type in the Gray Herbarium, collected on a heavy mat of branches and leaf-mold in the sun, near Buenos Aires, beyond Sibundoy, Territory of Putumayo, Colombia, altitude 2,700 meters, October 29, 1946, by M. B. and R. Foster (No. 2008).

COLOMBIA: PUTUMAYO: Near La Laguna de La Cocha, by Nariño boundary, Feb. 1942, R. E. Schultes (US). Epiphyte, Sibundoy, Valley of Sibundoy, alt. 2,225-2,300 m., May 29, 1946, R. E. Schultes & M. Villarreal 6605a (US).

At the suggestion of Mulford Foster this species is named for the Sibundoy Indians who use it to ornament their houses. From the nearly related Guzmania longipetala (Baker) Mez it differs in its greater size, dense inflorescence and more numerous flowers. Thecophyllum squarrosum Mez & Sodiro must belong to Guzmania judging by its highly connate sepals, and from this G. sibundoyorum differs in its obscurely lepidote leaves and bracts, fewer-flowered fascicles and smaller sepals.

GUZMANIA TRIANGULARIS L. B. Smith, sp. nov.

A G. conifera André, cui affinis, foliis acutioribus, sepalis minoribus, dense adpresseque lepidotis differt.

## Plate III

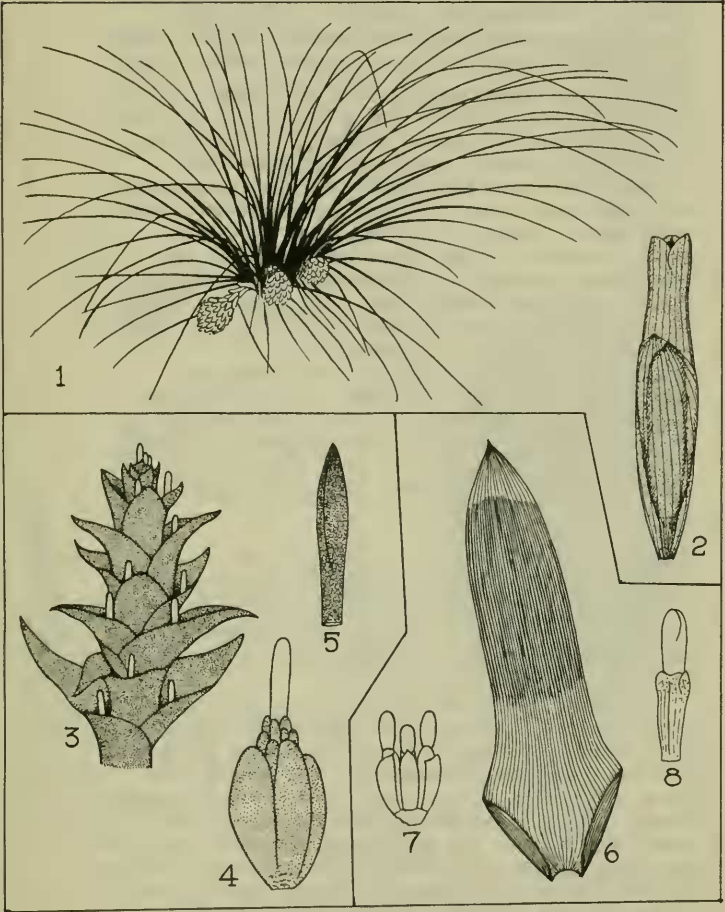


Fig. 1, 2: *Guzmania globosa*; fig. 3-5:  
*Guzmania lychnis*; fig. 6-8: *Guzmania sibundoyorum*.

About 1 meter high; leaves to 11 dm. long, the sheaths broadly ovate, dark castaneous, covered with minute appressed pale brown scales, the blades ligulate, subacute and apiculate, 4 cm. wide, green, concolorous, whitish-lepidote beneath; scape erect, stout, glabrous; scape-bracts strict, foliaceous or subfoliaceous, densely imbricate; inflorescence simple, strobilate, ellipsoid, 8 cm. long, 6 cm. in diameter, many-flowered; floral bracts strict, much exceeding the sepals, appressed-lepidote, the base broadly ovate, even, castaneous, the apex triangular, strongly nerved, green; pedicels broadly obconic, compressed, 4 mm. long; sepals obovate, 16 mm. long, connate for 6 mm., coriaceous, densely pale-lepidote; petal-blades elliptic, obtuse, about 7 mm. long, yellow-brown. Pl. IV, fig. 1: Apex of leaf x 1/2; fig. 2: Inflorescence x 1/2; fig. 3: Sepals x 1.

Type in the U. S. National Herbarium, Nos. 2048075 and 2048076, collected in a moist shady gorge, Quebrada El Pato, El Cidro, Río Pomera, 11 km. southeast of Moniquira, Department of Boyaca, Colombia, latitude 5° 47' north, longitude 73° 21' west, altitude 2,355 meters, August 20, 1944, by H. St. John (No. 20664).

*GUZMANIA VERECUNDA* L. B. Smith, sp. nov.

Inflorescentia dense bipinnatim paniculata; bracteis primariis erectis, magnis, flores multo superantibus; ramis abortivis, paucifloris; bracteis florigeris sepala superantibus, coriaceis; sepalis liberis, coriaceis.

Epiphytic, stemless; leaves to 45 cm. long, exceeding the inflorescence, subdensely lepidote with brown appressed scales, the sheaths elliptic, 8-10 cm. long, dark castaneous, the blades ligulate, acuminate, 25 mm. wide, flat, green; scape erect, short; scape-bracts strict, densely imbricate, foliaceous, the upper ones roseate; inflorescence bipinnate, 15 cm. long; primary bracts broadly ovate with a subtriangular blade, erect, much exceeding the flowers, roseate with a castaneous base; branches reduced to pulvini, few-flowered; floral bracts lanceolate, inflexed at the apex, exceeding the sepals, their apical third pale brown and subchartaceous, elsewhere castaneous and coriaceous; flowers sessile; sepals like the floral bracts, 20 mm. long, free; petals naked, their claws united to form a tube. Pl. IV, fig. 4: Apex of leaf x 1; fig. 5: Inflorescence x 1/2; Fig. 6: Spike x 1.

## Plate IV

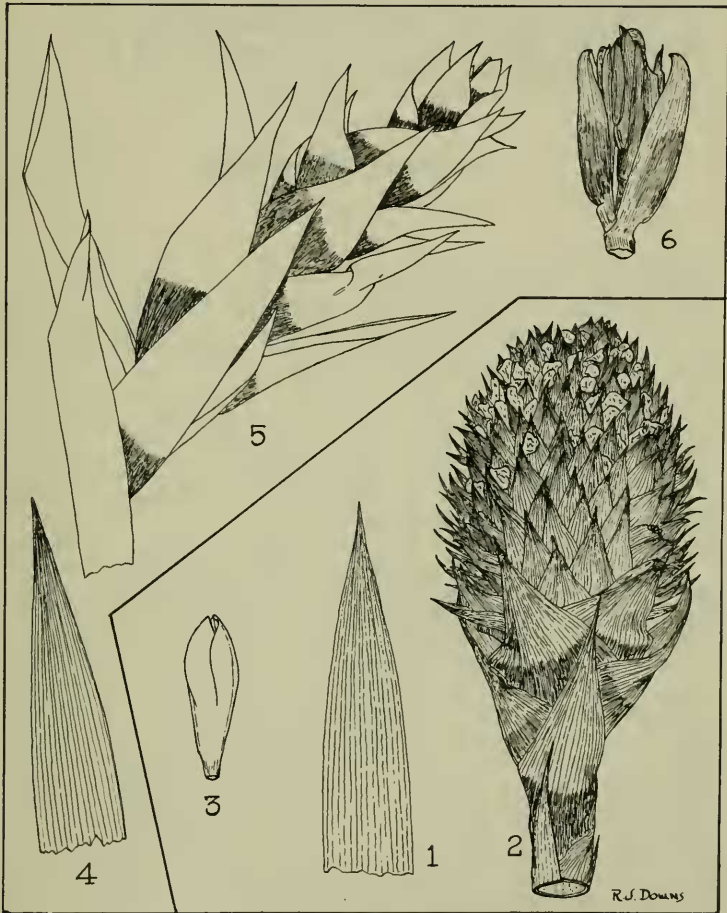


Fig. 1-3: *Guzmania triangularis*; Fig. 4-6: *Guzmania verecunda*.

Type in the Comisión de Botánica de la Secretaría de Agricultura y Fomento del Departamento del Valle del Cauca, collected on the right bank of the Río San Juan below El Queremal, between kilometers 52 and 53, basin of the Río Digna, Department of El Valle, Colombia, altitude 1,500 meters, March 19, 1947, by J. Cuatrecasas (No. 23875).

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A NEW SPECIES OF SPHENODESME

Harold N. Moldenke

*SPHENODESME CLEMENSORUM* Moldenke, sp. nov.

Frutex scandens; ramulis gracilibus minute puberulis; petiolis 8--12 mm. longis adpresso-puberulis; laminis chartaceis ellipticis obtuse breviterque acuminatis integris, ad basin acutis, supra glabris nitidisque, subtus dense albo-tomentellis; bracteis 6 purpureis oblanceolatis utrinque brunneo-puberulis acutis, ad basin attenuatis.

Scandent shrub; branches slender, minutely brown-puberulent; nodes obscurely annulate; principal internodes 3--5 cm. long; leaves decussate-opposite; petioles slender, 8--12 mm. long on mature leaves, densely appressed-puberulent; blades chartaceous, dark-green and brunnescent above in drying, whitish beneath, elliptic, 6.5--8 cm. long, 2.5--4 cm. wide, bluntly short-acuminate at apex, acute at base, entire, glabrous and shiny above, very densely appressed-tomentellous with whitish hairs beneath; midrib very slender, impressed above, prominent and puberulent beneath; secondaries 5--7, very slender, arcuate-ascending, indiscernible above, prominulous beneath; veinlet reticulation sparse, indiscernible above, prominulous beneath; inflorescence racemiform, 15 or more cm. long, borne singly in the upper axils, often with a few pairs of greatly reduced leaves toward the base; peduncles very slender, 2--3 cm. long, densely brown-puberulent, tetragonal; pedicels filiform, to 15 mm. long, densely brown-puberulent; bracts dull-purplish when fresh, 6 in number, borne in 2 groups of 3 each, oblanceolate, 13--25 mm. long, 4--7 mm. wide, acute at apex, long-attenuate to base, brownish-puberulent on both surfaces, with a distinct midrib and some side-veinlets; calyx campanulate, firm, about 4 mm. long and 2.5 mm. wide, conspicuously longitudinally ribbed, densely white-puberulent, its rim conspicuously 6-lobed, the lobes about 0.5 mm. long, triangular-acute, in fruit enlarged to 12 mm. and 6 mm. wide, with the lobes about 2 mm. long; corolla included or equaling the calyx; stamens barely visible beyond the corolla-mouth; anthers white.

The type of this distinctive species was collected by Joseph and Mary Knapp Clemens in a hill forest at low elevation, Gat, Upper Rejang River, Sarawak, on June 31, 1929, and is no. 5651 (herb. no. 21781), deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden.